

## COAL PRODUCTION GREATEST EVER

YEAR OF 1913 SHOWS LARGEST  
YIELD PER CAPITA IN COUN-  
TRY'S HISTORY

Washington, July 28.—The production of coal in the United States has again broken all previous records, the output for 1913 being 570,048,120 short tons, which is considerably more than double the production of 1900 and more than eight times the production of 1880 according to a statement just issued by the United States geological survey, from figures compiled by Edward W. Parker, coal statistician. The value of the coal mined in 1913 is given as \$760,488,785.

Compared with the previous year the output for 1913 shows an increase of 35,581,545 tons, or nearly 7 per cent. The increased activity indicated by these figures was well distributed throughout the 29 coal-producing states 23 of which showed increases and only six decreased production, the decrease in one of these—Colorado—being due solely to labor trouble. Of those showing increase 12 made record yields, and Pennsylvania, the leading coal state, broke records in both bituminous and anthracite production.

The states which broke all former

records in coal production were Alabama, Illinois, Kentucky, Montana, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Virginia and West Virginia. The largest increase in the production of bituminous coal was in Pennsylvania, where 11,915,729 tons was added to the output of 1912. West Virginia showed the second largest gain, 4,522,295 tons and Kentucky the third largest gain, 3,126,079 tons, which was also the largest percentage of increase, amounting to 19 per cent, of all the important coal-producing states. Indiana was fourth, Illinois fifth, Ohio sixth and Alabama seventh. While the total increase was very large as figured in tons, the percentage is what may be considered normal and indicative of healthy and industrial activity throughout the country.

Coal mining, like all other industries in the Ohio valley states, was seriously interfered with by the great floods during the spring of 1913, and Mr. Parker estimates that from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 tons of coal would have been added to the year's output but for this disaster. With no violent fluctuations in the demand by the blast furnaces, steel works, and other manufacturing industries, the demand for coal for those purposes shows only a normal increase.

The continued decrease in the use of fuel oil in the mid-continent oil field and the strike in the Colorado coal mines resulted in an increased output of coal in the central and southwestern states. With a few exceptions notably in Illinois, Indiana and Oklahoma, values ranged higher than in former normal years, so that from the producers' standpoint the conditions in 1913 were fairly satisfactory.

The development of coal mining industry with reference to population presents some interesting comparisons. In 1850 the coal output was 7,018,181 tons, or 3 tons for each of the 23,191,876 inhabitants; in 1880 the population had increased to about 50,000,000 and the production of coal to about 71,000,000 tons; an average of 1.42 tons per capita. At the close of the nineteenth century the population was 76,303,387, an increase of a little over 50 per cent as compared with 1880, while the production of coal had increased nearly 400 per cent in the same period and averaged 2.53 tons for each person. In 1913 the per capita production was figured at 5.85 tons. In addition to this increase in the consumption of coal the use in recent years of petroleum and natural gas should also be considered.

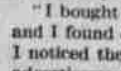
The coal mines of the country gave employment in 1913 to an army of nearly three-quarters of a million men—747,644. The average number of days worked by the bituminous miners in 1913 was 232, against 233 in 1912, while the average time made in the anthracite mines in 1913 was the best on record—257 days for each man. The average production per miner in the bituminous mines increased from 320 tons in 1912 to 338 tons in 1913, both being record breaking averages, while anthracite miners increased their average from 485 tons in 1912 to 532 tons in 1913.

## FACE FULL OF PIMPLES AND SPOTS

Would Pain, Itched and Burned,  
Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment,  
In Two Months Was Well.

4240 So. California Ave., Chicago, Ill.

"About a year ago my face was full of pimples and red spots. To sleep one night without itching was almost impossible. Some of the pimples would get big and red and if I touched them they would pain, itch and burn. I scratched them so that sometimes they would break and bleed. That always caused them to be worse. I bought all kinds of salves and creams and I found out that they did me no good. I noticed the Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertisement and I sent for a free sample. I started to use them that night. I went to the drug store and bought a cake of Cuticura Soap and some Cuticura Ointment and I found the pimples were drying out. In two months I was well." (Signed) Chas. J. Peck, May 7, 1914.



samples free by mail

Cuticura Soap and Ointment have proved most valuable for the treatment of dandruff, itching, irritated scalp with dry, thin and falling hair, irritations and chafing of infancy and for all purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery as well as for pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness of the face and hands. Cuticura Soap 25c and Cuticura Ointment 50c are sold by druggists throughout the world. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston."

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION  
Probate Court, San Miguel County,  
New Mexico.

In the matter of the estate of Francis Emily Fenton, deceased.  
To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that the final report of the executor in the above entitled estate has been filed in said court, and the 7th day of September, 1914 has been set by said court for the hearing of objections to the same and the final settlement of said estate.  
Witness my hand this 11th day of July, 1914.

FRANCIS T. B. FEST,  
Executor.

15-22-29-5

DISTRIBUTION HALTED

Santa Fe, July 29.—Judge E. C. Abbott today granted an injunction tying up the money paid as a purchase price for the Ramon Vigil grant by H. B. Joy and four other Detroit capitalists, in the suit of H. B. Cartwright et al vs. Fred Muller et al, involving a distribution of the \$80,000 which was the price agreed upon for the grant and of which \$20,000 was paid in cash, and the rest in notes. Judge Abbott also appointed a receiver for the famous North Graphic mine at Magdalena, Socorro county, and issued an injunction to prevent the paying out of funds until the litigation involving claims of W. R. Thomas and others against the North Graphic Company are adjudicated.

Dangers of Cholera Morbus  
In almost every neighborhood some one has died from an attack of cholera morbus before medicine could be procured or a physician summoned. Every family should be prepared for such an emergency. Mrs. F. M. Snyder, Herkimer, N. Y., says, "About four years ago my husband had an attack of cholera morbus. I gave him Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and it relieved the pain immediately, and two or three doses of it effected a cure." For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

## CAPE COD CANAL IS FORMALLY OPENED

AUGUST BELMONT, PRESIDENT,  
DEDICATES WATERWAY TO  
THE PUBLIC

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., July 29.—The Boston, Cape Cod and New York canal, connecting Buzzard's Bay with Massachusetts bay and enabling coastwise vessels to avoid the dangerous passage around wreck-strewn Cape Cod, was formally opened today by August Belmont, of New York, president of the constructing and operating company. The canal shortens by 70 miles the shipping distance between the ports to the north and the south of it.

Although the canal has actually been open from one end to the other since early this month, no vessels other than those belonging to the owners of the canal, have been allowed to pass through it. The canal will be open to traffic tomorrow and will be completed in all its details about the first of October.

The Cape Cod canal is 13 miles long, including a cut through sand and boulders from Buzzard's Bay to Sandwich, Mass. It has a bottom 100 feet in width, shelving out to 200 and 400 feet at the passing points, and has a draught of 25 feet at low tide. Greater in its dimensions than the Suez canal, as originally constructed, it can accommodate the largest coastwise vessels afloat, with one or two exceptions.

At the eastern end is a massive breakwater 3,000 feet long which contains more than 350,000 tons of granite. This is designed to protect vessels using the canal from the storms that sweep across Cape Cod Bay.

The \$12,000,000 which has been expended in the constructing of the canal has been spent largely in excavating some 7,000,000 cubic feet of sand and boulders. In order to keep the wash from passing vessels from wearing away the banks have been ripped, or paved with granite blocks and small boulders. This rip-rapping, a large portion of which was done by hand, runs from six feet below to four feet above the high water mark. At the eastern end much money has been spent in the building of a "sand-catcher," a device calculated to keep moving sand from choking up the mouth. The canal is in reality a river, making all of Cape Cod an island, for there is considerable difference between the tides in Massachusetts bay and Buzzard's Bay, causing a sluggish current.

The canal is destined to play an important part in the future commerce along the Atlantic coast of North America. At the present time more than 25,000,000 tons of freight are transported over the Cape Cod route annually, including coal, 12,000,000 tons; stone, 300,000 tons; Nova Scotia plaster, 250,000 tons; Rockland-Rocport lime, 110,000 tons; cement, 50,000 tons; oil, 210 tons; ice 300,00 tons, lumber, 2,000,000 tons and sand, 60,000 tons. Other commodities carried in barges and freighters amount to 3,000,000 tons, while regular steamship lines of the higher class carry as cargo 2,000,000 tons of freight around the cape every year.

An absence of fog along the course of the canal will make it particularly desirable to both freight and passenger carrying vessels. Because of the heavy fogs that prevail off the cape at all times of the year many freighters and barges are forced to lay to until the weather is more favorable for a passage.

It is estimated that 500,000 persons a year are carried around Cape Cod. In the past 60 years, it is said, two thousand vessels of various kinds have been wrecked while attempting the passage and between seven and eight hundred lives have been lost.

Tolls for vessels passing through the canal will average in the neighborhood of seven cents per cargo ton per passage and for vessels without cargo, over 500 tons gross register, the rate will be about five cents per ton. Motorboats, yachts and other vessels not engaged in commercial trade may pass through the canal for as small a toll as \$3. The tolls depend upon gross tonnage and length overall.

CITROLAX  
GIVE IT TO THE CHILDREN  
Finest physic in the world for children. They love to take it—it tastes like lemonade. It is mild—and suits their sensitive organs. It is thorough—and keeps their systems cleansed, sweet and wholesome. It does the same for grown-ups, too. An Ideal laxative. O. G. Schaefer and Red Cross Drug Store.—Adv.

Subscribe for The Optic.

Quick Cure for Diarrhoea  
The most prompt and effectual cure for diarrhoea is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. When given as soon as the first unnatural looseness of the bowels appears one dose is nearly always sufficient to effect a cure. It should be kept at hand for instant use. For sale by all dealers.—Adv.

"Home Run" Baker of the Athletics  
is living up to his reputation as a star walloper. He is leading the American league in batting and going strong.

CHANGE IN LAW FIRM

Santa Fe, July 29.—Attorney Reed Holloman of Tucumcari, who was a member of the constitutional convention, today closed an arrangement under which he will be associated with the law firm of Catron & Catron in this city and will take up his residence here. Mr. Holloman has been in the practice of law for 21 years and has made himself a name, especially as a trial lawyer. He is also actively interested in politics as a republican. The other members of the firm are United States Senator Thomas B. Catron, his son Charles C. Catron, and Frank J. Lavan.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney and Co., Toledo, O., is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address, F. J. CHENEY AND CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.  
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.—Adv.

COUNTY EXAMINATIONS

Santa Fe, July 29.—In the San Miguel county examinations for teachers' certificates, none was awarded a first grade and only two second grade certificates: Lea Ketcham of Oscura and Ethel Miller of Valley Ranch. The following secured third grade certificates: Abenicio Alcorn, Francisco Baca, Sallie Blanchard, Gerald Buxton, Dollie Buxton, Ruth Harrison, Jose D.

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Martinez, Teofilo Madrid, Nemesio Rivera, Mrs. Louise Sanchez, Dennis Trumbley, Cora Young, Juan Arellano, D. A. Baca, Louise Belman, Ramon Duran, Juan B. Estrada, Perfecto Gallegos, Felicitas Gallegos, Lilia Gallegos, Josefita Garcia, Genevieve Gabaldon, Miguel Guerin, Elisa Hidalgo, Guadalupe Hidalgo, Julia Kavanaugh, Rosalinda Lucero, Jose Lucero, Melicio Lucero, Florentino Montoya, Vidalia Montano, Guillermo Ortiz, Charles A. Quintana, Lola Romero, Juanita Silva, Ramon Trujillo and Isidro Trujillo.

## COAL AND WOOD MOST HEAT FOR YOUR MONEY SWASTIKA COAL

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CAPITAL PAID IN \$50,000.00 SURPLUS \$100,000.00

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LAS VEGAS  
INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS

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Office with the San Miguel National Bank

WM. G. HAYDON President  
H. W. KELLY Vice President  
D. W. HOSKINS Treasurer

Interest Paid On Deposits

# WOMAN'S PSALM

ELECTRICITY is my servant; it doeth my work.

It enableth me to take mine ease.  
I control its service with my finger tips.  
It maketh the coffee in the percolator.  
It toasteth the bread.  
It heateth the water for my husband's shave.  
It cleaneth my rugs and my carpets; the walls of my house, and all of my furniture.  
It washeth and ironeth my clothes.  
It heatheth my rooms. It curlth my hair. My house would be incomplete without it.  
Yea, tho I leave the house at nine in the morning to go on a shopping expedition, lo! when I return at six at night the evening meal is quickly cooked, fly electric fireless cooker doeth it.  
By night it showeth me my way with its light.  
It keepeth me from dark places and saveth me from bad bruises.  
At night it warmeth the milk for the baby in the electric milk warmer.  
Electricity is my convenient servant and I would not be without it at twice the price.

# THE LAS VEGAS LIGHT AND POWER CO.